WASHINGTON.

Exciting Fight in the House Over St. Demingo.

Anxiety of the President for the Success of Morton's Resolution.

Senators and Cabinet Officers as Lobbyists.

Brilling, Exhorting and Capturing the Disaffected.

THE DOMINICANS ULTIMATELY VICTORIOUS

How the Georgia Election was Carried.

THE KU KLUX SCARE REVIVED.

Southern Loyalists to be Provided For.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1870. Exciting Scenes in the House Over the St. Domingo Resolution-Anxiety of the President for the Success of the Measure.

St. Domingo was the excitement in both houses

to-day. The immediate interest in it was confined especially to the House, but the anxiety in the Senate among the Iriends and opponents of the measure to learn its fate was such that Senators took a deeper interest in it than they did in the legislation which was before them for consideration, Early in the day several members of the Cabinet made their appearance at the Capitol. There were Creswell and Robeson and Boutwell. Possibly these gen'lemen had other business on hand, but they lost no opportunity to put in a good word for St. Domingo. Robeson, the wheel horse of the Cabinet, and who does more effective work for Grant than all the other members of the administration put together, remained on hand all day. His jolly face, good temper and easy, winning ways, not to speak of his position at the head of the Navy Department, make him a first class loobyist. Robeson never refuses anything to members of Congress. If he thinks his ability to grant the request doubtful he don't say gruffly, as Stanton used to do, "I can't do it," but, "Well, I'll try," or, "I'll do the best I can." This makes him a favorite with Congressmen. The President evidently understands this, for when there is anything to be done in the away of persuading Congressmen in favor of measure the jolly Secretary of the Navy is the Cabinet officer selected. Creswell and Boutwell retired early in the fight. General Horace Porter, the President's private secretary, came upon the ground in the shape of reinforcements for Robeson snortly before one o'clock. His presence at the Capitol is nothing uncommon, but he does not usually remain all day when he brings in a message. In anticipation of a "scene" the galleries of the House were well filled about one o'clock by a crowd of curious people, evidently waiting for the Congressional waters to move and bent upon seeing and enjoying the fun. It was known before the House met that the Committee on Foreign- Affairs had spent a lively hour discussing the St. Domingo business, and that they had agreed, by a vote of five to four, to report the Senate resolution as a substitute for that of Banks. Those who favored the Senate resolution in committee were Banks, Orth, Judd, Sheldon and Myers. Those who opposed it were Amuler, Willard, Wood and Swann. It is said that had Wilkinson, of Minnesota, the other member of the committee, been present he would have voted with the minority, and thus produced a tie. This, however, would have made little difference, as was shown by the subsequent proceedings in the House. The labors of those interested in putting the resolution through were not spent upon the committee, but upon the House itself, because they knew that in that arena the final conflict must take place. The House is, just at this time, in a condition somewhat of members whose consutuents have not appre clated their services to such an extent as to re-elect them to the next Congress. Many of them are professional politicians and not a few are confirmed office holders. They must have public place of some kind. If they cannot get it from the people they must look to the President for it. In any event the expect the administration "to take care of them." as the phrase is, and the administration in turn naturally expects them to help it in just such measures as the St. Domingo annexation scheme. Singularly enough, every republican who voted against St. Domingo to-day is re-elected to the next

The morning hour expired in the House shortly after one o'clock. The announcement was scarcely made before Orth, of Indiana, who had been selected to champion St. Domingo, was on his feet, with half a dozen other members. The eve of the Speaker-by previous arrangement, of course-sav Orth first, and he was recognized as having the floor. Orth is an old member of the House, but he has never been specially prominent as a leader. He is an easy, fluent speaker, and is said to be an able man upon the stump. He was not re-elected to the next Congress, and it is generally understood that the is to be "taken care of" by the administration. Probably he will receive a foreign mission, or be made a United States judge; at all events, he is not to be turned out, like Nebuchadnezzar, to eat grass in his old age. Orth was among those who felt confident that there were two-thirds of the House in favor of the Senate St. Domingo resolutions. This was the opinion of Morton, Conking and other sanguine and earnest friends of the measure, Orth. therefore, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking from the Speaker's table the Senate resolution and putting it upon its passage. This he did on the authority of the majority of the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Fernando Wood, of New York, who led the minerity of the committee, objected to this, and Garfield and other republicans appealed to Orth to allow the resolution to come before the House for amendments and debate before putting it upon its passage. But Orth was inflexible. He thought it was all fixed, and that fate had decreed that the resolution should go through the House with the prestige of a triumphant and unperative two-thirds vote without debate. The clamors of republicans all around 3rth for a chance to discuss the measure were so great that finally he agreed to modify his motion so as to suspend the rules for the purpose of bringing the resotutton before the House.

Congress, while all the "outs" voted steadily for

it-that is, all who were present.

At this time the interest and excitement began to increase, and there were indications that the spectators in the galleries, who had come for the purpose of witnessing a scene, would not be disap pointed. Orth's modification of his resolution was the first indication that the Dominicans were not so certain about the majority of two-thirds. It seemed to inspire their opponents with new courage. Holof Indiana, demanded the year and navs, and the democrats stood up in solid column, with a few straggling republicans, to second the demand. The Speaker ordered the yeas and pays without the usual formal count of the House. There was a good deal of interest in this vote. While the roll was being called the Domini-

cans were as busy as bees trying to get votes. At this point the tall form of Senator Conkling sppeared upon the scene. He immediately reinforced Horace Porter and Scereiary Robeson, who were going up and down the aisles, among the desks of members, here and there and everywhere, as ubigatious as mosquitos. Conkling never looked

better or mere happy. His ambrosial blonde locks were done up in the most artistic style of the ionsorial art and his comparatively pale face and clear complexion formed a striking and a pleasing contrast to the ruddy countenance of the jolly Robe on. Porter looked anxious, but confident, He, too, had entertained a firm belief in the ponderous two-hirds vote. It is said that he even had prepared hinself not to be surprised if three-fourths of the members turned out to be Dominicans. But still the ombous concession which Orth had made at the outstart admontshed Robeson, Conking and Porter that ; bird in the hand was worth two in the ush. The expectation of the two-thirds did not duninish their efforts to secure new or doubtful votes. Their were two or three doubtful republicans, such as Peters, of Maine, and Hoar, of Massachusetts, brother of the late Attorney Gene-In the vicinity of their seats the Dominicans held what might be termed revival meetings, and Robeson, Conkling and Porter exhorted in turn. Peters, who is somewhat of a wag, seemed to be the most hardened sinner, and right in the midst of the exhortation his name was reached on the roll, and he shouted "No" in a clear, full vice. This was positive proof that he was gone, and so the exhorters, abandoning him to his tate as ole of whom there was no hope, concentrated all their efforts upon Hoar. He had not voted, and it was expected that he was on the anxious seat and needed only the steady hand of a faithful brother to bring him within the fold. He was not long warring advisers, but, like the man "convinced agains his will, he was of the same opinion still," and wien he came to vote he cast in his lot with the unconverted Peters. At last the roll call was finished. A single glance at the tally list showed the speaker that more Dominicans were wanted. He vaited for some time, looked all over the house to see if there were any other voters, as an auctioneer looks over a crowd for bidders before he bring the hammer down on the "one, two, three-gone " But there were no more voters, and the announcement had to be made-yeas, 120; nays, 62; not two-tlirds, and the resolution was not taken from the Speater's table.

The announcement fell like an unexpected bomb shell in the camp of the Dominicans. It was manifest that they were demoralized. The House would not even take up the resolution, much less pass it. Orth was on his feet at once, and the Speaker saw him as soon as he got up. He now proposed to report the Senate resolution from the Foreign Affairs Committee as a substrute for the one introduced by Mr. Banks. Had this succeeded there would have been no occasion for the two-thirds vote and the resolution might have been passed by a majority vote as the report of the committee. The opposition then commenced to make points of order. Fernando Wood insisted that the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee had not been authorized to give the necessary ive days' notice. Farnsworth said it was not five days at any rate, as Sunday, which was included, was asort of dies non. The Speaker, who was evidently on the side of the Dominicans in the fight, ruled thatin a legislative sense Sunday is not dies non. It was a working day, the same as Minday or Saturday; whereupon some of the nembers wanted to know what church the Speaker attended. Orth, at this point, allowed his Bisnarck blood to rise, and he declared that he would yield no further, except to allow Ambier, of Ohio a member of the committee, to offer an amendment. This done, he demanded the previous question of the report of the committee, which was seconded. The opposition, seeing that it was coming to close quarters, now fell back upon that bulwark of mitorities, filibustering. There were motions to adjourn, and to adjourn for several days, on all of which the yeas and nays were called. This served two purposes, namely, to consume time and to worry tie majority. In the meantine the Dominicans were not idle.

Runners were sut out in every direction to hunt up absentees, Roleson, Conkling and Porter were more ubiquitousthan ever. The vision of the heavy two-thirds had vintshed. It was now a question of whether they could get the Senate resolution off the Speaker's table. The minority was just numerous enough to make trouble. Word was sent to the Senate of the luminent danger. Senator Morton, the father of theresolution, was carried over to the House in a chairborne upon the backs of four stalwart Africars, who did not seem to care whether Bacz or Cabral was President of St. Domingo, or whether Massa Summer or Massa Morton carried the day. The appearance of Morton in the House seemed to reassure the demoralized Dominicans. If President Grant, himself, had appeared it could not have produced a more marked effect. If it was not Cæsar it was at least Cæsar's shadow. Morton was quickly surrounded by Conkling, Robeson and Porter, who laid before him the situation, as if they recognized in him the general of the Dominican forces, What orders he gave to others, but soon after his arrival Orth got the floor, the Speaker, as if by instinct, singling him out among all others claiming his attention. He again moved to take from the Speaker's table the Senate reolution and pass it under a suspension of the rules. This was a desperate effort, and the Dominicans felt that it must be done now or never. The wary democrats called for the yeas and nays. While the roll was being called the Dominicans redoubled their efforts to get votes. Fresh recruits were enlisted, among them Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Ladin, of New York. Kelley, who expects to be chairman of the Ways and Means in the next House, with the aid of the administration, played the heavy business, while Ladin, who expects to be Naval Officer of New York, acted as errand boy for Conkling, the lispenser of the federal patronage in New York. Revival meetings were organized in every part of the House. The exhorters were instant in season and out of season. The runners sent out to scour the country returned and reported that the absentees were not to be found. People wondered why Sumner was not on hand to counsel and ald the opposition, but the Massachusetts Senator did not leave the Senate Chamber. He has never been known to looby even his greatest pet measures in

the House.

When the roll was completed there was a terrible suspense, and for a few seconds theh ouse was as quiet as a graveyard. The Speaker took up the tally list nervously. He saw that the vote was far short; indeed, the second Bull run was worse than the first-yeas, 113; nays, 67. The ponderous two-thirds was becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less." Another attempt would probably bring it down to a bare majority. Had Ben Butler been in the fight, or even Banks, it would have been more exciting. Butler walked up and down the aisles with apparent unconcern. The child was not his, though he felt that he was in some way related to it, but not so closely as to demand an active interierence in its management. The truth is, Butler feit dubious about the two-thirds, and he does not usually undertake to shoulder a defeat. Banks telt that, as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, he had been slighted, and as it was not "his funeral" he was not suxious to be among the mourners. Rainey, the negro member from South Carolina, was considered doubtful, so Reveis, the negro Senator, was sent for to set him right. What stuck in Raincy's throat was Sumner's remarks about the menace to Havit, the negro republic. Rainey had no desire to injure his brethren in Hayti. Reveis, who was formerly a Methodist clergyman, is an adept in the business of exhorting. He went about with Brother Raincy in the old-fashioned way, and soon converted him. After the announcement of the last vote-a motion to take the resolution from the Speaker's table and pass it-it became clear to the Dominicans that they must change their tactics. The twe-thirds business had gone up. They must now make the best terms possible with the opposition. Accordingly Orth, again being recognized by the Speaker, said he wanted to make a proposition to the "other side." But the "other side" was in no humor for a proposition. They felt very much as the Prussians aid after the surrender of Sedan. Orth was called to order toy Sam Cox and others, on the ground that no debate was in order. The member from Indiana begged the opposition to isten to what he had to say. Orth proposed to make new concessions. If they allowed him to take up the resolution he would give them until te-morrow at two o'clock to debate it. The opposition could not resist so generous terms of surrender. so they yielded, and the resolution was before the use. Fernando Wood, of New York, then ob-

tained the foor, and proceeded to even the depate

was over, and the house soon thinned out. The vote will be taken to-morrow at two o'cleck, and the resolution will be passed, possibly with Ambler's amendment.

Resources and Condition of St. Domingo. The Fresident sent a message to the House to-day in reply to the resolution of the 5th inst., enclosing the report of John Hogan, United States Commissioner, upon the 'resources and condition of the Dominican republic, made to the Department of State under the administration of President Polk. The Secretary of State says he is unable to comply with the call for the report of George B. McCleilan on the same subject made during the administration of President Pierce, as no such report, so far as records show, has ever been on the files of the De partment.

Message on the Condition of Southern Affairs. The President did not send to the Senate to-day the expected message on the lawless condition of the South. The message, nowever, which is a reply to Morton's resolution as to the condition of affaire in North Carolina and other Southern States, is prepared, and will doubtless be sent to the Senate tomorrow or next day. It is understood that it was withheld to-day on account of some corrections necessary to be made. The President has consulted several Southern Senators on the subject, and there is no question but that he intends to send in a reply to the resolution of Governor Morton at an early

The Administration Taking Care of Its Friends. The bills introduced to-day in both branches of Congress dividing the State of Alabama into two federal judicial districts is said to be intended to create a place on the bench for ex-provisional Governor Parsons, who is to be "taken care of" by the administration, in reward for his services in the late campaign in Alabama. There is also a bill pending dividing the State of Tennessee into two judicial districts, but it hangs fire in consequence of the opposition of Mr. Maynard, who is adverse to baving Judge Trigg retained as judge of the Federal Court in East Tennessee. In event of a division of the State, the republicans of the Western district claim the appointment of judge, which, if accorded, would leave Judge Trigg in the Eastern district. Rumors of impeachment of Judge Trigg are extant, but as yet no move has been made in that

directon.

Louisiana Radicals at Loggerheads A rumor was rife here this afternoon that Lieutenant Governor Dunn, colored, had received the caucus nomination for the Senate in Louisiana. Subsequent advices by telegram from trustwortny sources proved the incorrectness of the report, but state that the partisans of the respective candidates are quarelling among themselves to such extent as to make the selection of Senator very problematical. Collector Casey, of New Orleans, has just joined the opposition to Governor Warmoth, and will doubtless support Senator Harris. A preliminary ballot will be had to-morrow in each house, which will exhibit the respective strength of the parties.

The Charges Against Senator Sprague. The Secretary of War to-day sent to the Senate, in reply to a resolution of that body, copies of certain papers found on file or received at headquarters of the Department of the East, New York, relative to alleged unlawful traffic entered into by Messrs. William and Byron Sprague and other citizens of Rhode Island with persons in the insurgent State of Texas during the late war. The Secretary says other papers, upon which the report of the Judge Advocate of 1865 was founded, though duly returned by him to the War Department, have disappeared from its files and cannot now be discovered. Executive Nominations.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate o-day:-

James R. Hardenburg, to be Surveyor General of California; E. J. Rhodes, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Harrison, Ark.; Stephen Coffin, to be Indian Agent at Warm Springs, Oregon; John E. Keilogg, to be Pension Agent at Lacrosse, Wis.; John H. Knight, to be Register at Bayfield, Wis.; Robert W. Fitzhugh, to be Collector of Customs at Natchez, Miss.; William Hunter, to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Mobile, Ala.

Merchandise at Mobile, Ala.

Postmasters.—Joseph Quash, Aiken, S. C.; P. E.
Ezekiel. Beaufort, S. C.; Martha F. Gordon, Coals-ville, Pa.; Edward S. Hussey, Brazil, Ind. How the Election was Carried in Georgia-

Ballot Boxes Stelen by Ku Kluxes. Colonel Kryzanowski, in company with Collector Robb, of the port of Savannah, had an interview with the President to-day, when the political condition of affairs in that State was the subject of conversation. Prominent republicans direct from Georgia allege that frauds without number were perpetrated at the recent election, and the evidence to this effect has been accumulated and will be placed in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. Especially is this true, it is stated, in the Third State Senatorial district, where the notorious colored man, Bradley was, as is alleged, hired by the democrats to run on an independent republican publican candidate and giving the district to the democrats. The election in this district will be contested, as well as in other districts, where, it is said, the Ku Klux stole the ballot boxes and prevented a fair count being made of the ballots deposited. It is understood that Joshua Hill, Senator elect from Georgia, under the first reconstruction measure, concurs in the course pursued by the protesting republicans, believing that through threads of violence in many precincts a fair vote was not

The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

obtained.

availed themselves of the deep snow yesterday afternoon and last night to inaugurate their principles. The President of the Society, assisted by some of the members, was engaged in stopping the street cars on Pennsylvania avenue whenever in their opinion the cars were overloaded. The proceedings were not looked upon with favor by those who were required to get out and walk, and the consequent remarks of the pedestrians were anything but complimentary to the members or their society. By threats of arrest and actual arrests they succeeded in a number of instances in reducing the loads to about one-half.

Threats Against a Revenue Officer in Savannah.

Colonel Ezryzanowski, Supervisor of Internal Reveane for the States of Georgia and Florida, who has just arrived here from Savannah, reports that be was recently notified by the Mayor of that city that his life was unsafe while he remained in Savannah. It appears that this officer has rendered himself pardeniarly obnoxious to the enemies of the adminis tration en account of the fearless and efficient manner in which he discharged his duties in prosecuting parties guilty of violations of the revenue laws and in breaking up illicit distilleries throughout the State. The notification from the Mayor to e e that his life was threatened did not astonish Colonel Krzyzanowski, for he had previously received intimations to that effect, and had of late been in the habit of going about fully armed for any emergency. The Mayor, however, for the good name of the city, promptly tendered him a guard of policemen for his personal protection, while the colored men of the city of Savannah volunteered to be his escort wherever he chose to go in his supervisorial district. The information, it is alleged, was given to the Mayor through democratic sources, and upon learning of the threats made against Colonel Krzyzanowski prominent merchants of Savaanan came forward and offered to enter into bonds in the sum of \$300,000 for his safe conduct while in Georgia.

Transportation of Bouded Merchardise. Notwithstanding the claims advanced by Western nerchants for more liberal advantages in shipping imported goods direct to inland cities, up to the present time there have been but two applications made at the Treasury Department for permission to transport goods under the provision of the act of July 14, 1870. These were made by the Camden and Ambey Railroad and Transportation Company, for transporting imported goods from New York to iphia, and the other by the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company, for transportation from New Orleans to Memphis and St. Louis. Both applications have been granted, but neither company has executed the prescribed bond. Last summer the HERALD predicted that the scheme to relieve New York of its commercial importance would signally fall, and the experience of the past three montas, since the law went into effect, proves conclusively that the project is a failure. The recent letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to Conressman Finkelaburg, of St. Louis scittes the obles-

on the democratic side, but the interest in the fight | tions raised by the latter to the regulations prescribed under the law, and proposing certain modideatlons in the rules made for the government of the companies availing themselves of the provisions of the law, has not been noticed as yet by any of the transportation companies, nor is it expected that any further application will be made to bond under the law until Congress has so amended it as to suit the peculiar views of Western merchants.

Obstructions to Navigation in Savannah

River. Collector Robb, of the port of Savannah, is here or the purpose of urging Congress to appropriate at this session an amount sufficient to clear the Savannah river of all obstructions sunk by the rebels during the late war. In addition to the rows of piles driven into the channel there are a number of vessels sunk in the river, one of which was laden with six hundred tons of railroad fron. At present the navigable channel is but eighty feet in width, while the increasing business of the port of Savannah demands that every facility shall be afforded to the merchants of that city for carrying on their trade, both coastwise and foreign. At present it requires experienced pilots to guide vessels approaching and leaving the port of Savannah, and it is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury cordially endorses the application of Collector Robb to improve the navigable condition of the Savannah river.

International Maritime Intercourse. It was mentioned in these despatches recently hat the master of the Canadian schooner Emery had notified the Collector of the port of Erie that he proposed to winter at that port with a cargo of taries, and the question arose whether he would be allowed to do so without paying the fees prescribed for supporting the necessary inspection force. After a careful examination of the law the Treasury Department to-day decided that there was no legislation contrary to the request made, and that the vessel should be permitted to remain. It appears that the Collector, however, has dered the revenue cutter Perry to winter alongside of the Emery for the security of the govern ment, and to see that the custom seals placed on the hatches are not broken until the vessel is ready to deliver its cargo to the customs officers next spring. The application of the master of the Emery o winter in an American port with a full cargo has directed the attention of Treasury officials to the defects in existing laws on the subject of internalocal maritime intercourse, and a bill will be imme-Mately drafted and sent to Congress by the Secre tary of the Treasury specifying under what conditions foreign vessels may claim the privilege of harboring within the ports of the United States. In this Instance the Canadian exporters save storage for at least four months, and have the advantage of offering their cargo of barley to early spring purchasers-a commentary upon Canadian reciprocity that will not be likely to be forgotten.

Weman Suffrage and the Fitteenth Amend ment.

The House Judiclary Committee will give a hear ing to the woman suffragists on Wednesday next. Mrs. Woodhull, Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Riddie, Miss Anthony and others will argue their claims under the thirteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, showing that women possess the right to vote now without a sixteenth amendment. Not only the hearing is granted, but Mrs. Hooker, i is said, has secured Senators Nye and Wilson and Representative Lawrence to preside at the different sessions of the convention to be held on Wednesday and Taursday.

Important Decision by the Court of Claims The Court of Claims decided to-day that a document certified by a department of this government could not be offered in evidence unless there was proof as to its authenticity. This question originated in respect to archives of the Confederate government affecting the political status of claimants in

Unfortunate for Bogus Wine Bibbers. After a thorough consideration of the question presented as to the liability of certain sparkling wines to taxation under section 43, act July 20, 1868, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has reaffirmed previous rulings of the office, holding that champagne wines produced by the infusion of carbonic acid gas in wines are imitations, and subject to tax under said section, if not made from grapes grown in the United States; and that such imitation wines are regarded as being made from grapes rown in the United States when made directly from such grapes or from wines made from such

grapes. New York Custom House Appointments. Tue Secretary of the Treasury to-day confirmed the appointment of N. F. Peiffer, clerk; Julius Stave non, inspector, and Andrew Gillespie and C. P. Thayer, night inspectors in the New York Custom

New York Contributor to the Conscience Fand. A party residing in New York, who signs himself "Justitia," yesterday contributed \$250 to the conscience fund of the United States Treasury.

Treasury Balances. The balance in the Treasury at the close of business to-day was as follows:-

 Coin
 \$2,470,000

 Gold certificates
 28,703,500

 Currency
 25,796,500

UNITED STATES SIPREME COURT.

Important Decisions-A New Trial Granted in the New York Mercantile Agency Case-A Cotton Case Decided Against the Government-Legality of Stamping Notes After Date Affirmed. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1871.

The following decisions were rendered to-day:-

No. 34. Tappan vs. Beardsleys, Error to the Cirant Court for the Southern District of New York .-This is the case brought by the Beardslevs against lappan, a mercantile agent of New York, for the sublication of certain matters concerning their personal affairs and business standing, and alleged to e injurious to their characters and credit. The publication was the communication to a firm in New York of usual information asked for by New York merchants concerning their customers out of the city. Among other things communicated by the Mercantile Agency was a statement that the wile of one of the Beardsleys was about to bring an action for a divorce, and that he was, in consequence, putting his property out of his hands. On the trial below the Court admitted the record of the divorce suit, commenced some mouths after this action, as evidence for the plaintiff's pleading, having alleged that the suit was brought by the procurement of Tappan, to make good his defence in this action by showing that what he reported was true. The verdict was for plaintiff's for \$10,000. This Court reverses the judgment, holding that the record in the divorce suit was inadmissable because Tappan was not a party to the proceeding and had no means of protecting himself by cross-examination. The view is taken that it likely increased the damages in this case materially, having affected the minds of the jury prejudictally to the defendant, Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered. Mr. Justice Miler delivered the opinion.

No. 40. The Steamer Cotton Plant et al. vs. The United States.—this was an appeal from the District in New York of usual information asked

United States .- This was an appeal from the District Court for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. The steamer and a portion of her cargo were seized in Roanoke river, North Carolina, and the other pertion of her cargo, cotton, was seized on the banks of the same river by a detachment from a United States vessel in May, 1865, after the proclamation of the President removing the restrictions on coastwise commerce and commerce on inland waters. The Court below condemned the vessel and cargo as a prize. This Court reversed the decree and directs new proceedings if the government sees fit to insti-tute such, helding that the character of the capture of that portion of cotton taken on land took it out of the category of maritime siezures and that the vessel being taken on inland waters was not liable under the act of Congress authorizing the proclamation removing the restrictions on such vessels. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 33. Campbells vs. Wilcox-Error to the District Court for the Southern District of Ohio .- This was an action on promissory notes. Demurrer was interposed to the declaration on the ground that it did not aver that the notes were stamped at their date not aver that the notes were sampled at their date or thereafter. It was overruled, the Court holding the averment that notes were made and delivered was sufficient, as the term note implies a legal instrument, and that the stamping subsequently was sufficient where no fraud was intended in the omission. This Court afterms that judgment, Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 41 Coursel, as Nutl.—Exercise the Supreme

No. 41. Corvett vs. Nutt-Error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.-This action was brought by Nutt as trustee to recover land in Alexandria which hed been sold for taxes under the act of 1802 for collection of direct taxes in insurrection-ary districts. The Court below refused to instruct the jury that as the party making the will and the trustess were both adding the rebedion no estate

passed by the will, and admitted a certificate of redemption obtained by another trustee, appointed by the Court, as evidence of the facts stated therein, that the land had been redeemed by the sale. The writ of error lasists that this was an error. This court affirmed the judgment, Mr. Justice Field delivering the opinion of the Court.

No. 28. Coatington vs. Richardson—Error to

the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois,-This was an action of trover, and the result was in favor of the plaintiff, a pary being warned. The bill of exceptions sets out the whole testimony in the case, but contains no exception to any decision or ruling of the Court but the general one of finding issue for the plaintif and overruling a motion for a new trial. Judgment affirmed. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion.

No. 48. Ducrot vs. The City of Chicago-Error to the Supreme Court of Illinois .- The decision in this case reaffirms the right of the States to tax insurance companies incorporated under the laws of other States doing business within their borders at higher rates than are levied on their own corpora-tions of that kind. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE-"RICHELIEU."-Another sea-

son of legitimate drama, and one that will probably

prove singularly successful was inaugurated last evening at Booth's theatre by the production of Bulwer's "Richelieu." There was a brilliant and intellectual audience, and this beautiful theatre never certainly presented a brighter or more imposing appearance. "Richelieu" is so well known that it eems almost superfluous to say anything about it as a piay. The place it has won popular favor, and the pertinacity with which it maintains its footing, prove that it possesses conspicuous merits. Its skiifully woven plot, the epigrammatic sparkle of its dialougue, the tone of grace and finish with which it is imbued, the careful arrangement of its situations, and, more than all, a certain palpable but not easily described dignity and elevation or sentiment, akin to what one finds in the older English theatre, mark it as one of the few, the sadly few, works of high dramatic art which have been produced during what English critics delight to term the Victorian epoch of literature. Its defects conspicuous. Not unseldom, instead of the fine gold of genuine feeling, one finds, not without a pang of regret, the lawdry tinsel of artificial sentimentality; and it is but too plain that

And now, keeping the memory of the great artists we have just mentioned carefully before us, we can pass to Mr. Booth's impersonation of last evening. There can be no doubt that while it differs in seve ral marked features from the Richelleu of Macready and quite as decidedly from that of Fechter, it is en titled to be classed in the highest rank of concentions; and that it is, beyond all cavil, instinct with the veritable fire of genius. One grand fact, however, underlies the whole part-that it is the result of careful, patient, almost painfully elaborate and conscientions study. In this lies at once its strength and its weakness. No impersonation was ever so truthful when regarded merely from a historical standpoint. The student of French history gains from it a more profoundly appreciative view of the dominant spirit of what some have looked upon as the birth-epoch of modern French civilization. The public character of the Cardinal-the unselfishness and the passion of his devotion to his country, his love of justice; and the almost total exclusion from his policy of personal resentment and pique, are thrown vaguely and in a broad, general way but still, with constant and conspicuous prominence, before the eye. No less conscientiously is his personal character interpreted-bis vanity as an author, the prefound tenderness of his leve for his ward, the bitterness of his sense of isolation, his ever present consciousness of the atmosphere of hatred and envy that surrounded him on every hand, the memory of the soldierly enthusiasm of his early youth, the keenness of his intellectual insight, and even his physical infirmities. Line by line, feature by feature of the Cardinal's character, having been marked out by careful historical analysis, are thrown skilfully together by the synthetic power of genius. Never certainly was so grand and ing a figure among the mighty dead reproduced with such startling fidelity. Even Mr. Booth's personal appearance heightens the iliusion. His features resemble closely the pertraits extant of the Cardinal-the thin, prominent nose, the firmly cut lips and the high but not very broad forehead.

But it must be confessed that Mr. Booth, while superior to all his predecessors in historical accuracy, is scarcely equal to what playgoes remember in regard to some of them in freedom of rendering and in the living reality of his identity with his part. True, the sense of restraint never comes forward with ugly prominence; it is a something felt rather than seen. And it ought to be said also that at intervals, when the action of the piece rises into exceptionally vivid interest, such a passage, for instance, as the excommunication scene in the fourth act, the actor becomes absolutely merged and lost in his character. But these occasions are rare, and through by far the greater part of the piece Mr. Booth, the perfect elocutionist, and not Richeleu, the Carcinal statesman, is present to the eye and ear.

We may cite as a proof that this criticism is not untair the behavior of the audience. No doubt, it was a difficult house before which to play—a house composed aimost exclusively of highly caltured, intellectual and critical men and women. But this alone cannot explain the marked absence of anything that could be called enthus asm during the first three acts, and the very mild applause—comparatively speaking with ugly prominence; it is a something felt

the very mild applause—comparatively speaking—that greeted the telling scenes in the fourth and fifth. Until the excommunication seene there was nothing like a genuine burst of applause. The audence were evidently attentive and interessed, but that was all. The higher entinuelasm, which springs from that completeness of flusion in when the spectator loses all sense of the unreality of what he is gazing upon, and for the time believes that he is witnessing the progress of an actual life-drains, was palpably wanting. Indeed, it is not too much to say that never at any time did the andence pass under the spell of that subtle magnetism, so familiar to old playguers, and which binds the mind and imagination of the spectator in abject submission to the genus of the player. And perhaps the very mild applause—comparatively speaking— that greeted the telling scenes in the fourth and

from this very cause the many beauties which mark Mr. Booth's playing came into conspicuous view. One realized how perfect is his enunciation and

from this very cause the many beauties which mark Mr. Booth's playing came into conspicuous view. One realized how perfect is fits enougation, and how thoroughly he has mastered every gesture and motion that can serve in any way to express or itserate human passion and feeling.

One special feature of Mr. Booth's impersonation is so true to nature that it deserves the higgest praise. Many and conspicuous as are the forness of the great Cardinal's character they are skilfully hidden beneath the majesty and greatness of his true nature, and recede more and more in the background as the play proceeds. Never was there a greater fallacy, when applied to really great mea, than that famous axiom about familiarity breading contempt. The more we know of a great man the fees do we notice the weak joins in his harness and the greater grows our love and admiration for his genus. This is exactly what Mr. Booth makes us feel in his rendering of Richelien.

Is exactly what Mr. Booth makes us feet in his rendering of Richelen.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett made a very good Adrien de Manprat, and Mr. Sheridan a passable Baradan, Miss Basteman's June also deserves high praise. In fact, Mr. Booth was very well supported, if the young gentieman who blayed François be excepted. François, however, was so that that he succeeded in marring and almost spoiling several of the best scenes of the piecy.

No words of praise can exaggerate the care and costliness and taste of the setting and momining of the play. Each scene has been elaborated with infinite pains, and with almost an infinite disregard of expense. The opening tableau of the Cardinal's chamber is especially good, and breathes the very air of an ancient French paine. Even the form ture is historically uncomportable in its shape and historically accurate in its carving and decoration; and the grim sets of armor and the waving escutcheous and the open fires and the bronzes and glided orns ments strewn about the room combine to make a singulariv pleasing picture. The closing scene is also very fine, and exhibits some very striking

STADT THEATER-SEEBACH-MARIA STUART.-Last evening was signalized in the leading German theatre of America by the commencement of Madame Seebach's second series of performances in New York, and her reappearance in the presence of an almost exclusively German audience. Her tour through the Western cities has been a grand success, and at Detroit it culminated in an unrivalled triumph, before which even the brilliance of the greatest lyric star now shining in the artistic firmament of America, for the time being, "paled its ineffectual fires." We are glad that our inland friends have nad the opportunity to see the greatest living tragic actress of Fatherland, and that the intellectual light which was so warmly welcomed and enjoyed in this metropolis has swept undiminished so far westinstead of the fine good of genuine feeding, one dends, not without a paney of regret, the sawly inneed of artificial sentimentality; and it is but too plain that the dealer of the part last weeking the good of the ends on his forten guided the pen. Before referring to Mr. Booth's impressonation of the part last evening it. Is well to briefly review the manner in which some of the other great players of our time have treated it. The piece was first brought out thirty years ago, under the numediate supervision of the first method. The piece was first brought out thirty years ago, under the numediate supervision of the first method in the sentito of his earliest and brightest tame, and in earliest chelle part and energy and inhumanity wheth have influenced very decadedly all subspications and the proposed of the mingled cunning, tenderness, vanity, nation; is the position forced him to trust—the whole asset and unselfashness of nature—that made uplead except the company that has feel and the proposed of the position forced him to trust—the whole asset dipple a solid substratum of stering good ness and unselfashness of nature—that made uplead exterior or the state many priese of his position forced him to trust—the whole asset dipple a solid substratum of stering good ness and unselfashness of nature—that made uplead exterior or the state many priese of his made that the state of the position forced him to trust—the whole asset dipple a solid substratum of stering good ness and unselfashness of nature—that made uplead exterior or the state many priese of his made the properties of his position forced him to trust—the whole asset extended to the control of the position forced him to trust—the whole asset extended to the research of the control of the position forced him to trust—the whole asset extended to the control of the position forced him to trust—the whole asset extended to the position forced him to the position forced him to the position forced him to trust—the whole asset extended to the position forced h ward, marking and fixing a lofter taste wherever it souched only to roll back again to us with increased and accumulated splendor. The first tresh greeting tellectual pleasure?

Lass mich in vollen in durstigen Zugen Trinken die freie, die himmische Laut. THE BOWERY THEATRE.—"The Dog of the Ola "oll House" and "A Golden Fetter" still hold their affections upon the patrons of the Bowery theatre. The house last evening was well filled, and thuse dramas were put upon the boards with starting effect and interesting incident. Blanchard and his dog Ruff were loudly applauded and won universal praise. Frank Drew was exceedingly happy in the cast of Tom Tit, the vagabond, in the "Golden Fetter," and displayed fine dramatic talent. cast of fom III, the variational, III this "couled the Fetter," and displayed fine dramatic talent. The bill throughout was well selected, and with the exception of some natural defects was creditably executed. As a popular place at which to white away as evening the old Bowery, under its present management, retuins its past reputation. The performance is so varied it its character that each neember of the audience finds its character that each member of the audience fl something to please and amuse. On Friday Mr. Drew takes his tarewell benefit, when it is anticipated the house will be crowded from ground to dome. Blancha d, who is deservedly popular, takes dome. Blancha d, who is deserv his benefit on Saturday evening.

Wood's Museum .- A spectacular extravaganza, entitled "St. George and the Dragon," was produced last evening at this theatre. The dialogue of the puriesque abounds with puas and furnay allusions. and the music is a curious medley of old airs and snatches from Italian operas. The performance was snatches from Italian operas. The performance was highly relished by a large audience. Miss Lydia Thompson acted in her usually dashing manner, and Mr. Harry Beekett put the risionity of the audience to a severe test. Miss Jenny Arnott, a pretty branette; Miss Ada Harland and Miss Aitee Harrison acted, sang and anced charmingly. Altogether the performance was very enjoyande, and the burlesque has a chance of obtaining a protracted run.

"RIP VAN WINKLE" AT BROOKLYN .- CONSIDERING the inclemency of the weather the Academy of Musi was well filled by an appreciative andience to greet Mr. Jefferson at the first of his series of his perform-Mr. Jefferson at the first of his series of his performances in the world-renowned character of "idp." At that has rendered the production of this beautiful drama at Booth's the lavorite for 150 nights was done at the Academy last night. To those who have not yet seen it we urge them to take the present opportunity of seeing a moral lesson naticipally taught amid smiles and laughter. The piece will be given for four more nights, and we underpate crowded houses every night.

THEATER COMIQUE—"Bad Dickey."—This small but heal treach to make the presence was

but neat resort of mirth and merriment was crowded last night from orchestra to gallery. On announcement of Mr. Hughey Dougherty as Bad Dickey standing room was almost impossible to procure. "Bad Dickey," as well as the other comedies, were very well presented-a continual burst of appause showed how well the authence were pleased. The only fault was the excessive length of the bill; but taking it materially it was as good a bill as this theatre ever before presented. At amost too late an hour to be called night the audience sought their residences, apparently wen pieused with this comben performance and the little "comfique theatre."

GLOBE THEATRE.-A programme of great variety was presented last evening to the patrons of this house. It comprised comedy, song dance and minstresy, and all the performance concluded with a new local drama (founded on facts, says the playbill), of which the title is "New York as it was and its, or the Skating Fond by Aloonlight." It would be life to talk about the literary ments of the piece, suffice to say that it was creditably enacted by the several performers. Mr. Josh Harr played the principal character of Mose, the freman, to the life, and liss lessis Sudiow gave a clever tendering of his "Gal, Lize." The audience was large, the applicase frequent, and everybody pleased and happy.

Louis Fugler, a sneak thief, was arrested by an officer of the Fourteenth precinct, at his house, No. 19 Chrystie street, last night, upon complaint of W. H. Schofield, a guest at the Grand Central Hotel, charged with steading his overcost, valued at \$120. The property was found in his possession, as also several pawn tickets for coats and other articles which had bean stolen. The prisoner will be arranged at kasays Market this morning.